OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The *BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL.*

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1746. [Nº. 180.]

—— Why, why wilt thou urge the Fate
Of wretched Men? ——
How! wilt thou clear Rebellion?

CATO.

WHILE the firſt Part of my *Motto* may ſerve to reſtrain the over-bearing Dictates of the Advocates of *Severity*, and give them ſome Conſideration, in Chriſtian Charity, for the woeful State into which ſo many of their indigent, ignorant, and thoughtleſs Fellow-Subjects, have precipitated themſelves, or been deluded by others; the reſt of it ſhould ſuffice to put thoſe, on the other Side the Queſtion, in Mind of the horrid Guilt and Conſequence of Rebellion, which even ſhocks and ſtartles as oft as it is mention'd; and that ſo far from preſuming, they ought rather to deprecate, as the Halter is about their Necks, with a Sincerity of Penitence in the Heart and a loud Deteſtation of their Crime from the Mouth: This is the beſt, ſureſt, and ſhorteſt Road to *Mercy*. As the following Letter appears to me to be wrote with a Spirit of Charity, I muſt not refuſe it a Place at this critical Juncture, when Arguments on the other Side ſeem to have been *popularly* receiv'd, tho' I can't agree with the *Old Engliſhman* in ſeveral Points he argues upon: I think his putting the Fate of the Rebels upon the Event of an Enquiry into the *Moderation* they obſerv'd in their March, is too raſh and inconſiderate, and that they will loſe by it: That Cauſe which is ſupported by falſe Reports has but a brittle Foundation, as Truth will ſooner or later break thro' all Reſtraints, and glare in the Face of its Suppreſſors; but the *Old Engliſhman*'s ſingle Negative is not ſufficient to diſcredit all our News-Papers, however miſtaken ſome, or perhaps moſt of them, may have been in their Intelligence; I think it behoves him to ſupport his Premiſes by Facts, which, as *Facts are ſtubborn Things*, ſhall not fail of a Place in this Paper, if they come well atteſted, and conducted with Decency.

ARGUS.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

ACCORDING to my Promiſe to your Predeceſſor, I ſhall now ſend my Thoughts upon the Reaſons that have been, or may be offer'd for *Severity*, or in Favour of *Mercy*, with regard to the *Rebels* now expecting their Fate.

That all of them are become Debtors to the Juſtice of the Nation, in their Lives and Fortunes, no Man will deny; but that the Nation ought to exact the Debt *with the utmoſt Rigor*, few, beſides the *humane and wiſe Andrew Horne*, will pretend: That a Farmer or Servant, who follows a kind and indulgent Maſter, or perhaps an arbitrary one; that a Son, who obeys the Commands of an imperious Father; that a Man, render'd mad by an enthuſiaſtic Education; that a Man, who, afraid of the Reproaches, yields to the Importunities of a Woman he loves and eſteems: I ſay, to contend that none of theſe are Objects of Pity, Compaſſion, or Mercy, a Man muſt firſt diveſt himſelf of Reaſon, as well as Humanity.

Such rigorous Juſtice muſt at firſt View appear ſo unreaſonable, that we need not wonder to ſee its Advocates at a Loſs for Arguments: The only Three that can be urged, with any Shew of Reaſon, is the Incurableneſs and Contagion of Jacobitiſm, the Satisfaction that is due to thoſe who have ſuffer'd by the *Rebellion*, and the Neceſſity of complying with what appears to be the univerſal Demand of the *Well-affected*.

Jacobitiſm, they ſay, is both incurable and infectious: That it is not incurable, many of our dignify'd Clergymen, and many Laymen in high Places, may afford demonſtrative Proofs; and the Earls of *Kilmarnock* and *Cromarty*, eſpecially the former, may ſerve to convince us that it is not infectious. But ſuppoſing it were both incurable and infectious, I never heard that incurable Madmen ought to be hang'd, the Plea of Lunacy, and the Hoſpital for Incurables at *Bedlam*, ſhew the contrary; nor did I ever hear that Perſons infected with the Plague ought to be knock'd o' th' Head: Even the *Red-Coat-Nurſe Law* (ſhort-liv'd as it was) did not order them to be hang'd, unleſs they leap'd over the Lines within which they were confin'd. Therefore, if *Jacobitiſm* be infectious, it would be more humane to paſs a Law for confining all *Jacobites* to the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, which, I believe, would effectually prevent its ever appearing in any other Part of the *Britiſh* Dominions.

I beg Pardon for treating the Subject in ſo ludicrous a Manner, but this Argument is really ſo ridiculous it is impoſſible to treat it ſeriouſly. The next Argument has ſomething more the Shew of Reaſon; but I ſhould be glad to know what the Gentlemen mean by Satisfaction: If they mean an Attonement for the Blood of thoſe brave Men that fell in Battle, it can't be denied that their Blood has been already, in a great Meaſure, atton'd for, at the Battle of *Culloden*, if any Credit is to be given to the moſt authentic Accounts we have had of that glorious Victory, not to mention thoſe who have ſince fallen by the Hand of Juſtice. If they mean Satisfaction for the Loſſes ſuſtain'd, and Expence incurr'd by the Public or by private Men, the Lives of the *Rebels*, if they were all to be hang'd, could make no Satisfaction, but would bring a further Expence upon the Public, and deprive it of many Hands that might by Lenity, and future good Uſage, be made uſeful to their Country: And as to the Eſtates of the *Rebels*, I mean not to oppoſe the Publics making the moſt of them, provided it be not waſted in Salaries and Penſions to *Commiſſioners*, *Secretaries*, *Clerks*, &c. But by Satisfaction, I am afraid, our Advocates againſt Mercy ſecretly mean *Revenge*, and this, with *Grotius*, I poſitively affirm, ought never to be admitted as the *End of Puniſhment*, eſpecially in a *Chriſtian* Country.

The laſt Argument is founded upon a Fact, which every Man of a general and free Converſation knows to be falſe. The *truly Well-affected* are generally for Lenity: The Gentlemen of our Army, who were, and in Rebellions always muſt be, moſt expos'd to Danger, are for Mercy. Few but *Placemen*, *Stockjobbers*, *Jews*, *Refugees*, and *foreign Jobbers*, whoſe Affection depends upon what *they can get by it*, with ſome perhaps of our own People who are of a revengeful Temper, are for a Multitude of Executions. But ſuppoſe it were otherwiſe, it would be an Indignity offer'd to our Government to ſuppoſe, that it would yield to, or be in the leaſt affected with ſuch a wicked, popular Clamour.

Juſtum et tenacem propoſiti virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium, &c.

Theſe are the chief Arguments for *Severity*, which on due Conſideration muſt appear to be trifling; but in Favour of *Mercy*, the Arguments are ſtrong and numberleſs. I ſhall conſider but a few of them: Severe Puniſhments and rigorous Executions are the Attendants of *arbitrary Power* and *deſpotic Rule*, but never will be introduced or ſuffered by a *free People* that are reſolv'd to preſerve their *Liberties*; *Slaves* are kept in *Subjection* by *Fear*, but *Freemen* are kept in *Obedience* by *Affection*.——The Laws againſt *Treaſon* are already too *ſevere*, in the Opinion of every Man who thinks that an *innocent Child* ought not by Law to be made to ſuffer for the Crime of his Father*; and a rigorous Execution of them will either enſlave the Minds of a free People, or diſguſt them. —— A Multitude of Executions may pleaſe a giddy Mob who delight in *Bear Garden* Spectacles, but it will give Uneaſineſs to the Thoughtful and Conſiderate, who generally in the End draw the Mob to their Party.

It may perhaps be ſaid, that as few but *Scotchmen* have been concern'd in this *Rebellion*, their Executions can no way diſoblige the *Engliſh*.——This may be true, tho' I hope it is not, becauſe it would be *ungrateful*; for if it had not been for the *Scotch* we had loſt our Liberties under *Charles* the Firſt, and would have been in great Danger at the Revolution, and perhaps at the Acceſſion of our preſent Royal Family, if the *Scotch* as a Nation had not declar'd in our Favour: Even now we ſhould have been in the utmoſt Danger, if that whole People had declar'd againſt us. Some Regard is therefore due to the loyal Part of that Nation; and if the Law be executed with Rigor, becauſe few but *Scotchmen* are concerned in it, it may perhaps alienate the Affections of the whole.

If that whole Nation ſhould become diſaffected, we may, 'tis true, keep them in Subjection by a *Standing Army*; but I may venture to prophecy, that an Army capable of making Slaves of the *Scotch*, will not be long before they *make Slaves* of the *Engliſh* too.——An Army from *Scotland* may not find it difficult to march, and take Poſſeſſion of our *Metropolis*.——A *London* Mob would not then have it in their Power to drive their King from his *Capital*, or if they did, it may be ſuppoſed he would ſoon return with his Army from *Scotland*, and take ſignal Vengeance of them for their Inſolence. Does not our own Security therefore oblige us to conſult the Affections of the People of *Scotland*; and as we have both the Law and the Execution of it in our own Hands, I think we ſhould be the more moderate, leſt our Rigor upon this Occaſion ſhould ſeem to proceed from a National Grudge or Animoſity.

Another Reaſon for Mercy to Rebels in general, is drawn from the *good Behaviour* of their *Rebel* Army [illegible] Countries thro' which it may have paſs'd. —— one is now ſo ſimple as to believe the idle Storie[s] related in our News-Papers, of the Cruelties an[d] gancies of our Rebels.——While we were in D[illegible]

* *See* Lords Proteſt, London Magazine, 1744, P[illegible]

Policy might make it perhaps neceſſary to let ſuch Stories paſs uncontradicted, but now the Danger is over, for the Sake of Mercy, Truth may be enquir'd into; Truth may be told.—Let a ſtrict and impartial Inquiry be made into the Conduct of the Rebels, while they had whole Counties and many Thouſands of his Majeſty's *faithful Subjects* in their Power.—If, upon this Enquiry, it ſhould appear, that they always obſerv'd an exact Diſcipline, and neither plunder'd, murder'd, or raviſh'd, however impoſſible it might ſeem for Officers to keep ſuch a lawleſs Rabble in Order, it would certainly plead for ſome Alleviation in their Puniſhment; and, in a like Caſe, was allowed to be a good Plea by the wiſe *Henry* the Seventh, who, upon this Account, executed but *Three Men*; to wit, the *Three Leaders* of one of the moſt *dangerous Rebellions* that was ever raiſed againſt him: I think it ought to be laid down as a general Rule, becauſe it is for the general Intereſt, to ſhew Mercy or Severity to *Rebels*, according to their *Conduct in the Rebellion*.

A third Argument in Favour of *Mercy*, may be urged from the expreſs Words of the *Coronation Oath*; wherein the King is made to ſay, *That he will chiefly obſerve Mercy in all his Decrees and Judgments, as God ſhall ſhew Mercy to him*—Who are the moſt proper Objects of a King's Mercy? Why, *Rebels* ſurely, of all other Criminals; Firſt, Becauſe their Offence is chiefly againſt the King; and Secondly, Becauſe all *Rebellions* are founded upon ſome Pretence of Principle, if ſo it muſt be allowed, that ſome *Rebels* tranſgreſs the Laws more thro' *Deluſion* than *Malice*.

And the laſt Argument I ſhall mention, is, what all Hiſtories muſt convince us of, that in *abſolute deſpotic Governments*, where the Puniſhments are the moſt ſevere, and Executions moſt rigorous, Treaſons, Conſpiracies, and Rebellions are more frequent than in *free Governments*; therefore, it is not the Severity or Frequency of Examples, but ſomething elſe that prevents Treaſons.—What that ſomething elſe may be, every Man's own Reaſon may inform him.—No Man will commit Treaſon, or rebel, unleſs he has an Inclination, an Opportunity, and ſome probable Hopes of Succeſs; and if theſe three concur it will often produce Treaſon or Rebellion.—This is the true Reaſon why Treaſons are more frequent in *abſolute* than in *free Governments*: When the *Perſon* of an *abſolute Sovereign* is cut off the Government is overturned, and the Traitors have generally the modelling the new; but in a *limited* Monarchy, or *free* Government, *many muſt be cut off*, before the Government can be overturned; for which an Opportunity can very rarely happen, with any Hopes of Succeſs, unleſs a *great Part* of the People have an *Inclination* to rebel.

Whether theſe Three ever can, *in any free Country*, concur, without ſome *Neglect* or *Miſconduct* in thoſe that are entruſted with the Adminiſtration of Government, is a Queſtion I ſhall not at preſent determine; but this I will ſay, that it is a Queſtion which ought to be enquir'd into in all Caſes of Rebellion, and if the Affirmative ſhould appear, ſome Part of the People's Reſentment ought, I think, to be turned *from the Rebels againſt thoſe whoſe Miſconduct* gave Riſe to the *Rebellion*; I will not ſay, that to prevent this, it may now perhaps be the *chief Motive* for publiſhing ſuch *inhuman Diſſertations againſt Mercy*.

I am yours,

An OLD ENGLISHMAN.

ERRATUM: In our laſt Week's Letter, Page 1, 2d Column, and Line 40, inſtead of *Integrity* read *Iniquity*.

*** *WHEREAS a large Fleet, under the Command of one Marquis* d'Anville, *have lately taken a* French Leave, *and eſcap'd the Vigilance of one of the* Non-Fighting Ad——ls *of* G——t-B—t—n, *by ſtealing out of one of the Weſtern Ports of* France *thro' the Midſt of a much larger Fleet, by ſome very odd and unaccountable Ways and Means, in the Night or Day Time, while the ſaid* Ad——l *was aſleep or awake, without paying the Honours of the Flag, and are ſuppos'd to have ſail'd ſomewhere or other,* E. W. N. *or* S. *after having left the ſaid watchful* Ad——l *to dream before an empty Port for ſeveral Days before he could conjure out the ſaid myſterious Flight: Whoever, therefore, can give Notice of the ſaid* Run-away *Fleet to the* One Sea and Five Land Ad——ls, *at the* ill-contriv'd Pile, *or* indigeſted Heap *of Brick and Mortar, near* W——hall, *or to* Ad——l M—t—n *himſelf, ſhall receive (in the elegant Language of the Poſt-Office)* a ſuitable Reward and Encouragement.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 30. In a Letter from Argyleſhire, dated the 26th, we have the following Paragraph; "The French Ships you have heard had come upon the Weſtern Coaſt, are ſaid to be gone again, and to have carried off the Pretender's Son, Lochiel, Barridale, Clany Macpherſon, and others."

We are informed from Aberdeen, that a Party of Men, ſuppoſed to be Rebels, about ten Days ago, came down to the Houſe of Mr. Bartlet of Affork in the Parish of Ghamry, and carried off what ready Specie could be found.

Extract of a Letter from a very good Hand, dated at Inverary, Sept. 26.

"By my Intelligence, which hitherto has not failed, the young Adventurer, embarked the 20th with ſome of his Adherents; and the French Invaſion ſo much talked of, is now over.—If they go North about for Dunkirk, they may fall into the Hands of our Cruizers, about the Orkneys and Eaſtern Coaſt; but if they ſtand Weſtward for Breſt, they have a better Chance to get off, as we have no Ships ſtationed in thoſe Parts."

From the ſame Country we are adviſed, that a Number of lawleſs Vagrants had got together in the Iſle of Mull, and committed ſeveral Outrages, by robbing Houſes, Houghing Cattle, &c. but that John Cambell, Eſq; (Clannamaetie) was gone for that Iſland, and has along with him thirty ſix young Gentlemen, who all voluntary offer'd their Service for their Country in order to deſtroy, or bring to Puniſhment theſe Banditti.

Extract of a Letter from Inverary, Sept. 22.

"On Saturday laſt we had Notice from ſeveral Hands, that ſome French Ships are on our Weſtern Coaſt: Our Accounts are not very diſtinct, but thoſe we reckon the beſt, make them to conſiſt of 6 Ships of about 60 Guns each, and 7 Tenders: Two of the Ships of Force hovered about Uiſt, and 4 of them are at Lochnanau in Ariſaick: It is ſaid the young Adventurer is got aboard of one of them already. What their Intentions is we are left to gueſs: A little Time will put us above Conjecture. I have ſent you this, as readily the Story will reach you otherwiſe, and perhaps from Perſons who have not ſeen the original Informations."

Other Accounts of the 23d, from the ſame Place, agree with the above, and add further, That the four Ships which came in Lochnanau, put aſhore ſeveral hundred Men, who raiſed a Battery at the Entry of the Loch, that the reſt of the Ships ſailed Northwards, and in their Way landed ſome Men in Uiſt: That in their Coaſt they met with and ſeiz'd a Meal Veſſel belonging to Glaſgow, with her Owner on board.

Several of the Gentlemen are arrived from Carliſle, who greatly commend the Behaviour of the Judges and King's Council, and tell us, that the Judges and King's Council were equally ſatisfied with the Behaviour of the Scots Council; and that Time is given to every Perſon who pled guilty, or were convicted, to apply to the Crown for Mercy, except four, viz. Thomas Coppoch, Biſhop of Carliſle; John Macnaughton who killed Col. Gardiner, James Brand, and John Henderſon, who are all ordered for Execution at Carliſle on Friday S'ennight.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Carliſle, Sept. 27.

"On the 24th Inſtant Donald Macdonald of Edinburgh, Donald Maclaren, and John Petrie, were acquitted. Donald Macdonald of Kinlockmoidart, and Patrick Murray were found Guilty.

On the 25th John Martin, George Steel, Patrick Macgregor, Duncan Macgregor, David Laird, Patrick Butter, Robert Neiſh, and Robert Garden, were all acquitted, in purſuance to the Duke's Declaration after the Battle of Culloden.

On the 26th Charles Spalding, Martin Lindſey, John Maclaren, John Forreſt, James Thoirs, and Peter Macewar, were acquitted: Theſe three laſt were tried on new Indictments. Robert Lynn, James Hay, Captain in Lord John Drummond's Regiment, and William Baird, were found Guilty on new Indictments.

This Day Alexander Stephenſon, William Greenhill, John Stuart, Alexander Richie, Thomas Blair, and Robert Macfarlane, who were to have been tried on new Indictments, being ſick, were ordered to be continued till next Aſſizes.

The ſame Day were diſcharged out of Goal 29 Priſoners, no Bills being found againſt them; likewiſe ſuch of the Gentlemen of this Town as were confined there, without any Queſtions aſk'd them.

Laſt Night the Titular Biſhop Cappock, with ſix more had got off their Irons, and were attempting to make their Eſcape; but were prevented by the Vigilance of the Centinels.

Orders are given to make a Sledge to carry ſix Men to the Gallows at once.

On the 25th Inſtant, the Judges Burnet and Denniſon ſet out hence for York, and this Day Baron Parker and Baron Clark, ſet out for the ſame Place.

The 18th of October will begin the Execution of the Rebels.

The Method taken by the Rebels here, under the Sentence of Death, to make their Eſcape, is quite new, and reckoned a moſt extraordinary Invention, as by no other Inſtrument than a Caſe Knife, a drinking Glaſs, and a Silk Handkerchief, ſeven of them, in one Night, had ſawn off their Irons, thus: They laid the Silk Handkerchief ſingle over the Mouth of the Glaſs, but ſtretched it as much as it would bear, and tied it hard at the Bottom of the Glaſs; then they ſtruck the Edge of the Knife on the Mouth of the Glaſs, (thus covered with the Handkerchief to prevent Noiſe) till it became a Saw, with which they cut their Irons till it was blunt, and then had Recourſe to the Mouth of the Glaſs again, to renew the Teeth of the Saw; and ſo compleated their Deſign by Degrees. This being done in the dead of the Night, and many of them at Work together, the little Noiſe they made was overheard by the Centinels; who informing their Officers of it, they quietly doubled their Guard, and gave the Rebels no Diſturbance till Morning; when it was diſcovered that ſeven of them were looſe, and that others had been trying the ſame Trick. 'Tis remarkable that a Knife will not cut a Handkerchief when ſtruck upon it in this Manner.

On Monday laſt, purſuant to Adjournment, the Court ſat at the Caſtle at York, for the Trial of the Rebel Priſoners. Preſent Sir Thomas Burnet, Sir Thomas Denniſon, Dr. Baker, Dr. Sterne, Dr. Braithwait, and Mr. Francis Wood.

Allan Macdougal was ſworn Interpreter, and then the following Priſoners were arraigned, viz. Sir David Murray, Bart. George Hamilton, (a Captain in the Rebels Service, and taken in the Skirmith at Clifton) Charles Robertſon, James Macauly, John Macgregor, William Croſby, William Hunter, Gilbert Barclay, Peter Campbell, William Conolly, John Geddes, John Walker, John Ballantine, Matthew Matthews, William Barclay, Daniel Duff, James Main, Alexander Steele, Robert Stuart, Benjamin Maſon, William Stephens, Alexander Nicholas, Archibald Paton, Nicholas Car, John Barnaghy, James Maclauchlan, William Grant, Duncan Stuart, David Roe, Alexander Scot, William Scot, John Endſworth, Simon Mackenzie, James Sparkes, Daniel Frazier, John Maclean, Charles Webſter, Michael Brady, William Dempſey, Edward Clavering, George Boyle, William Hay, William Farrier, George Mills, Peter Hay, Alexander Maclean, John Scot, Angus Campbell, John Beaton, James Creighton, John Cruikſhanks, James Thompſon, John Duncon, Peter Macdonald, Angus Macdonald, John Flint, Alexander Goodbrand, Thomas Macgennis, Charles Gordon, Archibald Kennedy, John Lang, David Ogilvie, John Porteous, Alexander Parkes, John Macquin, James Read, William Smith, David Webſter, David Wilkie, James Webſter, John James Jellans, and Lewis Foure, pleaded not Guilty. The two laſt being Frenchmen, Sir Thomas Burnet very candily exp'ained to them, in their own Language, the Nature of an Indictment; and adviſed them, if they had any Thing to ſay in their Defence, to plead Not Guilty, and then what they had to offer would be heard in its due Place. James Wiſhat and John Bartlet pleaded Guilty; and then the Court adjourned to Thurſday Morning Nine o'Clock. Yeſterday Evening the Lord Chief Baron Parker and Mr Baron Clarke, returned hither from Carliſle; where the Seſſions ended on Friday Noon."

Briſtol, Oct. 4. Monday laſt Edward Cooper, Eſq; was ſworn in Mayor of this City for the Year enſuing; as were Henry Swimmer and Richard Farr, Eſqrs. Sheriffs.

This Week arrived here in very good Order, the Regiment of Horſe under the Command of Field Marſhal Wade. One of the ſaid Regiment ſhot himſelf at Tedbury.

On Monday the 29th paſt, being Way-hill Fair-day, a moſt dreadful Fire broke out there about Nine o'Clock the ſame Night, which burnt with ſuch Fury, that in leſs than two Hours it conſum'd near twenty Standings, and five large publick Booths, which being all made of dry Hurdles platted with Fern, greatly facilitated the Fury of the Flames, and before they could be extinguiſhed, did little leſs than 10,000l. Damage, whereby ſeveral induſtrious Tradeſmen are greatly prejudiced in their Fortunes, ſome having loſt from 6 to 800l. each. We are alſo informed, that this unhappy Affair was occaſioned by the Carleſſneſs of a Hoſier from the Devizes; and the Fire was ſo ſudden and violent, that ſeveral People who were gone to Bed, with the utmoſt Difficulty ſav'd their Lives. It ſeems there were 100,000l. worth of Hops at the ſaid Fair; and that had it not providentially been a wet Evening, (which hinder'd the Sparks from catching the oppoſite Standings) in all Likelihood, the whole Fair would have been conſumed.

A Recruiting Sergeant, coming to Wey-hill Fair, to enliſt Men for his Majeſty's Service, robb'd two Farmers on the Road, but was taken, and committed to Winchester Jail. He made a ſtout Reſiſtance with Sword and Piſtol, but luckily without doing Miſchief, before he was ſecur'd.

Glouceſter, Oct. 4. They write from Hereford, that on the 24th paſt, a Commiſſion touching the Lunacy of Edward Rodd, of Hinton, Gent. was held at the Readſtreak-Tree, in that City, which was fully proved, not only by ſubſtantial Evidence, but alſo by the Inſpection and Examination of the aforeſaid Gentleman perſonally, notwithſtanding ſome moſt audacious (tho' fruitleſs) Attempts were made to defeat it.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

From the Camp at Ambie near Maeſtricht, Oct. 12. N. S. Count Clermont having joined the Grand Army under Marſhal Saxe upon the 9th, the Enemy made a Motion upon the 10th, and paſſed the Jaar that Afternoon with their whole Force. This Motion having convinced us that their Intentions were to attack us, our heavy Baggage was that Night ſent to Maeſtricht: Orders were given for the Foot to lie with their Accoutrements on, the Horſe to be ſaddled, and the whole Army to be under Arms an Hour before Day. The Diſpoſitions were made at Prince Charles's Quarters for receiving the Enemy by the Prince and Marſhal Bathiani, with great Skill and Judgment, and every Perſon being at his Poſt, early the next Morning we perceived the Enemy in the Plain marching towards us, their Foot being formed into three Columns, with a large Train of Artillery at the Head of each Column.

Our Right was extended upon a Plain half a Mile beyond Grondza, having the Villages of Endiſt, Sling, and Fexhe in their Front, which they occupied with twelve Battalions. Betwixt the laſt Village and Liers there was a Plain, and this was in Front of the Hanoverian Infantry. In Front of the Britiſh and Heſſian Foot was the Village of Leirs: In Front of the Hanoverian Cavalry was that of Warem, and betwixt the Scotch Greys, and the Left of the Dutch Line, was the Village of Roucoux. Major-General Zaſtrow with two Britiſh, four Hanoverian, and two Heſſian Battalions, having Brigadier Douglaſs under him, was ordered to defend theſe three laſt Villages, Prince Waldeck, who was to have defended that of Roucoux, having been obliged to poſt a great Detachment in the Suburbs of Liege, upon Intelligence that the French deſigned to take Poſt there that Night. The Prince of Heſſe and General Howard, with the Foot that remained, were to endeavour to ſupport theſe three Villages, and the Cavalry to fall upon any of the French Horſe that might attempt to paſs betwixt them, or as much as poſſible to protect our Flank to the Dutch.

The Enemy in three Columns was by this Time advanc'd ſo near, that three Batteries which we had erected began to play upon them. They immediateiy attacked Prince Waldeck's Left with great Fury, but were repulſed ſeveral Times with extraordinary Bravery by that Prince and the Troops under him. The Scotch Brigade particularly behaved extremely well; they were however overpowered by Numbers, and forced to give Way after a very gallant Defence. Our three Villages were at the ſame Time attacked by 55 Battalions in Columns by Brigades; and as ſoon as one Brigade was repulſed another came on: And our eight Battalions, under Major-General Zaſtrow, after having done wonderfully well were at laſt obliged to abandon the Villages of Warem and Roucoux, the Major-General ſupporting himſelf ſtill at Leirs with the Battalions under Prince Frederick and Major General Howard. Sir John Ligonier rallied the Battalions which had ſuffer'd ſo much, the Hanoverian Regiment of Maidell, and the Heſſian Regiment of Manſpach, having ſtood their Ground to the laſt, and refuſed Quarter, ſo that few of them eſcap'd. The Battalions of Boetſlayer and Donop ſuffered likewiſe extremely, notwithſtanding which they rallied and drove the Enemy, who were advancing into the Plain, back again to the Village. The Battalions of Graham and Howard, which were in Roucoux, loſt alſo a great many Men, but to the laſt maintained a hollow Way, where they were poſted by Sir John Ligonier, and were of great Uſe, Brigadier Douglaſs, who commanded them, having done every thing that a good and gallant Officer could do. As ſoon as Prince Waldeck, whoſe Troops had begun to give Way, was informed that the Villages were loſt, he retreated in good Order, and, taking behind our Left, marched towards the Meuſe by St. Peter's Berg

In theſe Circumſtances our Retreat was reſolved upon, and executed in the following Manner:

The three Battalions, which Sir John Ligonier had ſent for in the Night from Maeſtricht, and who arrived with Brigadier General Houghton as the Action was beginning, were placed in a right Angle with the Scotch Grays facing the Flank, which the Dutch had before, when this came even with the Prince of Heſſe, he had Orders to join that General Somerſeldt had formed another Flank a little farther to receive us, and the Prince and Marſhal another under Prince Dourlach, and when we came there we found by the Prince's and Marſhal's Diſpoſition, a Rear-Guard of 20 Squadrons, 12 Battalions, and 12 Companies of Grenadiers; ſo that in Spight of perhaps 100 Pieces of Cannon, and all the Muſket-ſhot they could bring to bear, the Retreat was made with great Regularity and Order; the Rear-Guard conſiſted of the Imperialiſts, the Marſhal inſiſting upon it, as they had not ſuffered in the Action. We have certainly quitted the Field with as little Diſadvantage as could be in a Battle; if that may be called a Battle, where two thirds of our Army were not engaged, the Action being wholly upon the Left. The Enemy did not think fit to purſue us; but not being able, for Want of Wood in this advanced Seaſon, to ſtay on the other Side of the Meuſe; we paſſed that River this Morning.

We have not yet the Liſt of the Killed and Wounded; the French cannot have loſt leſs then 10,000 Men, and our Loſs in the Groſs, is not more than 5000. The Cannonading was terrible on both Sides.

Count la Lippe and Lieutenant-General Smiſſart are wounded. Major-General Veldtman killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Montague is killed, Major Sowle wounded and taken, Major Kendall has loſt a Leg, Sir Harry Niſbet is killed, and many others who are not as yet known. Manſpach's Regiment has ſix Captains killed, and Maidell's has not one Officer left. The Enemy had not leſs than 170 Battalions upon the Field of Battle. Our Cavalry ſhewed the greateſt Deſire to fall upon that of the Enemy, but they kept themſelves conſtantly under the Protection of the Foot and Cannon; and when the French Infantry came out upon the Plain, they gallop'd up with great Spirit to charge them, Lord Rothes being at the Head of the firſt Line, and Lord Crauford at the Second of the Engliſh, and drove them back Sword in Hand into the Hedges much faſter than they came on.

What contributed greatly to our ill Succeſs in this Action, was, that the People of Liege had the Night before introduced the French into the Town, and put them into Poſſeſſion of it, juſt in Prince Waldeck's Back, whole Diſpoſition was excellently made before that Accident, having a Flank upon his Left of Eight Battalions with a great Ravine, and very difficult Ground before them, and his Left Wing of Horſe to ſupport it.

Prince Charles of Lorrain, and Marſhal Bathiani, gave their Orders in all Parts through the whole Action with the greateſt Judgment and Intrepidity.

Hague, Oct. 14, N. S. By ſeveral Letters from Paris we have Advice, that they had receiv'd News by Expreſs from Britany, that an Engliſh Squadron had landed a Body of Men at Quinperlay, who after plundering ſome rich Convents and Villages in that Neighbourhood, which refuſed to pay the Contributions demanded, march'd to Port l'Orient the 4th or 5th Inſtant, N. S. That the Principal Commiſſary of the Eaſt-India Company, with an Officer of the Port, and a Captain of Horſe who was in Garriſon there, went out thereupon to confer with the Engliſh General upon the Articles of Capitulation for the Surrender of the Place, but that not being able to come to any Agreement. the Engliſh attacked, and enter'd the Town on the 6th, and had done ſuch Damage to the Magazines of the Company, as, according to ſome Letters, amounted to Three Millions of Livres, tho' other Accounts ſay, they found no conſiderable Quantity of Merchandizes there. That the Britiſh Troops after having ſpent ſeven Hours only at Port l'Orient, march'd to beſiege Port Louis.

That the French Court, upon the Receipt of the above News, had ſent Orders for raiſing the Ban and Arriere Ban of the Province, in order to oppoſe the farther Progreſs of the Britiſh Troops; and that the City of Paris was in ſuch Conſternation, that the Exchange was ſhut up on Saturday the 8th Inſtant, N. S. and the Actions of the Eaſt-India Company bore no Price.

We learn from Vienna, that the Prince de Lichtenſtein will ſpeedily ſet out from thence, in order to take upon him the Command of that Part of the Army in Italy, which is deſtin'd to execute the important Expedition againſt the Kingdom of Naples.

The French King has given Orders for raiſing a new Regiment, which is to conſiſt of 1000 Foot, and as many Horſe, to be call'd by the Name of *Clermont-Prince*, in Honour of the Prince of that Name who took Namur. Several thouſand Militia are alſo ordered into Provence to recruit the Regiments which made the Campain in Italy.

They write from Paris, that poſitive Orders have been ſent to Marſhal Maillebois, to make a Stand, if poſſible in the County of Nice, with Aſſurances of his being immediately ſupported.

Private Letters from Liege ſay, that in the Affair that happened on the 7th, N. S. the Marſhal de Saxe was all covered with Dirt by a Cannon-Ball that fell near him, and very narrowly miſs'd being beat to pieces.

Thurſday being the Day appointed by his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation for a general Thankſgiving for the Suppreſſion of the late unnatural Rebellion, the Morning was uſher'd in with ringing of Bells, at Noon the Guns were fir'd at the Tower and the Park, and all the Ships in the River diſplay'd their Colours; at Night there were Bonfires in ſeveral Places of the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and Boroughs of Southwark, and as grand Illuminations as ever was known on any Occaſion. The Inhabitants of the ſeveral Villages round London contributed large Sums likewiſe for Bonfires, Fireworks, &c.—In ſhort, ſuch a Spirit of Loyalty was ſhewn every where, that it muſt convince the World his Majeſty reigns in the Hearts of his People. And

This Day, being his Majeſty's Coronation-Day, the like Rejoicings will be repeated.

On Monday next the Court at St. Margaret's Hill, purſuant to Adjournment, will ſit, for the Trials of the Rebels. Mr. Lucas, the Meſſenger, has Orders to bring up the Witneſſes, now in his Cuſtody, at that Time.

And Yeſterday Morning the Priſoners in all the Jails were removed to Newgate, in order to take their Trials at the Old Baily, which will begin on Wedneſday next.

Two commodious Paſſages are now made in Weſtminſter-Hall, to the Court of Chancery and King's Bench, on each ſide the Scaffolding, by pulling down part thereof, for the more Conveniency of the Councils and others attending the ſaid Courts.

The Lark Frigate, Capt. How, for the Southern Provinces from New England, was lately taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico.

The ſmall Men of War and Sloops that are either building or repairing in his Majeſty's Yards, are ordered to be fitted for the Sea with the utmoſt Expedition.

BANKRUPT.

Edward Becher, of Wandſworth in Surry, Scarlet-Dyer.

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS, *the moſt Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, ſubſtantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenneſs *in Women; and is eaſily preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A Few Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes, and Nerves, as ſoon to ſhew what it will do, upon a little Continuance of it; for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a true laſting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick; nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declenſions of Deſire and Vigour, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do: And tho' it be a Maxim in Phyſick that SINE CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS, that, in itſelf, is ſo ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; not but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking with it, cannot but in ſome Degree at leaſt as an Auxiliary contribute to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſcula Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanſes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb, in Women, the Lankneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in the one Sex, and Indifferency or Sterility in the other in many Things elſe beſides; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common Preparations of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, brings about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Thoſe who but once try it, will ſo pleaſantly experience it nutritive quickening Properties, in exhilerating the Heart, reviving the Spirits, comforting the Vitals, circulating the Juice, and recreating and renovating, as it were the whole Man, that they will never be without it; for it is ſuch a preſent Help, in Time of Need, as that on the taking then but a Dole or two more of it than ordinary, it will ſo inſtantaneouſly animate the dull inactive Spirits, and rouze up and actuate the ſluggiſh enfeebled Faculties, in both Sexes, as to excite and capacitate where it could hardly be expected, and at the ſame Time ſeldom fails to render that conjugal Intercourſe Prolifick, Price Half a Guinea the Bottle.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Bottles, being lately dead, it is now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnſon a Baker, at the Seven Stars in Vere Street, Clare-Market ſealed up, with Directions (for any Meſſenger) upon aſking for only a Bottle of Quinteſſence.

For the immediate Cure of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from what Cauſe ſoever,*

And alſo of IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *however occaſion'd, or of ever ſo long Standing,*

The Famous and Ineſtimable PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The higheſt, richeſt, and moſt powerful Cordial in Nature, is recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Barrenneſs in Women, and Impotency in Men in the Univerſe, and which at once accompliſhes without the leaſt Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thouſands have Experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices raiſing all the Fluids from their languid depreſſed State to one more florid and ſparkling; opening all Obſtructions, fortifying the Nerves, increaſing the Animal Spirits, reſtoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently replenifhing the crilpy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moiſture, and thereby invigorating it to ſuch a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by thoſe who have experienced how exceedingly and ſuddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully ſtrengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Diſpoſition, baniſhes Melancholy, and inſpires Mirth and Gladneſs of Heart beyond Expreſſion.

Abundance of Ladies, who for ſeveral Years were deem'd incura'ble Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by raſh living or otherwiſe, had render'd themſelves incapable of Procreation, have ſoon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, inſomuch, that very many illuſtrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almoſt inconſolable, are now bleſt with happy Iſſue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It reſtifies all Diſorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digeſtion, and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, is a moſt infallible Reſtorative, and even ſeems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it ſelf.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 5 s. a Bottle, with Directions.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON

THE only ſhort and moſt infallible CURE in the Univerſe for the *Venereal Diſeaſe* from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its maligant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Freſh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever ſo ſevere, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and ſo as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a ſeminal Gleet, or Weakneſs, to happen on the other.

And the moſt inveterate Degree of the *French Illueſs*, attended with nocturnal Pains, univerſal Breakings-out, and all other the moſt exaſperated Symptoms, are ſoon overcome by it, and effectually and much more ſafely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in ſo eaſy and pleaſant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occaſioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to beſpeak it the only appolite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this ſome Thouſands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleaſant to take, occaſions no Sickneſs or Diſorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accompliſhed, without the Knowledge of the neareſt Friend.

Thoſe who ſuſpect they have received an Injury may, by only a Doſe or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehenſions; for a ſuffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, eaſy, and moſt effectual Manner.

All ſuch, likewiſe, as doubt they have ſome remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doſes of it, entirely free themſelves rom all Suſpicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulneſs, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulneſſes of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Doſe than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this moſt noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but ſix Shillings a Pot, which, conſidering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being ſufficient, in moſt Caſes, to accompliſh the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown, againſt St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, by the Peruſal of which all Perſons who were ever afflicted with any Degree of the *Venereal Diſeaſe* may perfectly underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when and when not the *Venereal Poiſon* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumpiton of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by the taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch diſmal Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the abovementioned Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten time, as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will be complete Maſter of his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is entirely extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balſamick Electuary.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(Son in Law to the late Mr JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Buſineſs)*

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-againſt Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London,*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the ſame Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the loweſt Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c may ſet their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houſes, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewiſe ſells to the Ladies all ſorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing neceſſary for the New Japanning; and gives a printed Direction for the doing of it to the greateſt Perfection, to thoſe that buy Colours. Alſo Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varniſh.

He deals only for READY MONEY

His Houſe faces Norfolk Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

The only ſhort and infallible Cure for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived in the higheſt or moſt invetetate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without any ſenſible Evacuation, or the leaſt Purging, which, by an unaccountable Miſtake, is generally adviſed, altho' always found rather to encreaſe than confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

by the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſorders whatever, dont once ſtrike at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy and entirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Day Time are convinced; for they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances they aſſuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Diſeaſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as ſoon as taken, make the Patient leſſantly lightſome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and ſpeedy Manner, have occaſion'd many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which by the Author's ſpecial Appointment are only to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

Dr. R. NELSON's *long-experienced* COMPOUND, *or never-failing Anti-Venereal Electuary, the like of which is not to be met with,*

FOR the true Cure of freſh Venereal Injuries, (and all the lurking Relicks or Remains of old ones) how virulent or obſtinate ſoever they may be; for it immediately puts a Stop to their Progreſs, entirely, and, as it were, inſtantly, ferrets out, and carries off all the filthy poiſonous Infection, wears away the various Symptoms, and by Degrees cleanſes off the Running, and heals and ſtrengthens the Parts, ſenſibly and firmly, without the too common Conſequences of leaving either Foulneſs, Gleeting, or Weakneſs behind. This it does in a Way ſo regular and gentle, both by Stool and Urine, and with a Doſe, each Time, ſo ſmall and pleaſant (the Quantity but of a Nutmeg) that the nice ſt Perſons are as well ſurprized as delighted with it, and the more, as it agrees with every one's Conſtitution, hinders no Buſineſs, nor gives the leaſt Suſpicion to the neareſt Relation.

In a very ſmall Space of Time (living temperately) it rids away a mild CLAP, and thoſe more ſevere, according to their ſeveral Degree of Malignity.

There never was, nor can be in the whole Art of Phyſick contrived, any Medicine or Method capable of performing the Cure more certainly, more ſafely, or more ſpeedily, for it is ſo compleatly adapted to every Circumſtance of the Infection, and ſo fully anſwers the ſeveral Intentions of curing, that it is impoſſible it ſhould once fail.

But no more need to be ſaid of it, for it will recommend itſelf inſomuch that no Perſon will ever after ſeek for Cure himſelf, or adviſe his Friend to any other Remedy.

Price 5s. the Tin-Pot. Prepar'd only by the Doctor, as abovemention'd and ſold (ſealed up with Directions) at Mr. Corbet's Bookſeller at Addiſon's Head, oppoſite St. Dunſtan's Church, Fleet-ſtreet, and by Mr. Cook, under the Royal Exchange; where it may be had by any Meſſengers taking only for a 5s. Pot of the COMPOUND.

The only True Specifick TINCTURE

For the TOOTH-ACH, and all Diſorders and Defects of the TEETH and GUMS whatever, which has given ſuch intire Satisfaction to the Nobility and Gentry for above theſe Twenty Years paſt, by its vaſtly excelling all other Things, either formerly invented or lately contrived for theſe Purpoſes;

SINCE one Drop of it gives infallible and inſtant Eaſe in the moſt tormenting Pain, when nothing elſe will, and not only takes it away in a Moment, but abſolutely cures the TOOTH-ACH, ſo as certainly to prevent its Return.

At only once uſing, it makes the foulеſt Teeth moſt beautifully white, aſſuredly faſtens thoſe that are looſe, and infallibly preſerves the Teeth from growing rotten, and thoſe a little decayed, from becoming worſe. It perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, cauſing them to grow up to the Teeth again to Admiration, and alſo occaſions a ſweet Breath.

It is neither diſagreeable to the Smell or Taſte, but effectually preſerves the Teeth and Gums from all manner of Foulneſs, Corruption and Putrefaction, keeps them ſound, good, and in moſt beautiful Order, and may be depended upon to anſwer the Character here given of it, literally, and in every Reſpect, as Perſons innumerable have experienced.

But theſe inimitable Qualities, and ſolely inherent Virtues by which it has juſtly gained ſuch an univerſal and unparalell'd great Character, have occaſion'd, as uſual in ſuch Caſes, various and frequent Endeavours to mimick it, ſome under the ſame Name, and in the very Words of this Advertiſement, and others under other Names; be careful, therefore, to have the right, which may be infallibly relied upon, and which is to be had only by the Author's Appointment, of the Gentlewoman at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, London, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

Good Allowance to thoſe who take Quantities for Exportation.

The moſt Noble ELIXIR

For Hypochondriack Melancholy *in Men, and the* Hyſterick Diſeaſe, *or* Vapors *in* Women.

IN three Days Time, demonſtrates to every one who takes it, that it is abſolutely infallible for the thorough Cure of thoſe perplexing Indiſpoſitions, even in their higheſt and moſt grievous Degree, where nothing but Horror reigns, where Reaſoning is interrupted or depraved, and where the Mind is confuſed with terrible Perturbations, Anxieties, and Deſpondency even to Diſtraction, and the Body afflicted with almoſt innumerable Ailments.

It's ſurprizing to ſee how ſoon this CELEBRATED ELIXIR (even a few Doſes of it only) entirely cures all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms, and induces a new train of chearful and pleaſant Ideas, inſtead of thoſe deep and black thoughts, thoſe direful Apprehenſions that ſo terriſically dwelt upon the Soul, clouded the Underſtanding, and deſtroyed all notion of ever receiving Comfort again; for it occaſions a flow of undiſturbed Spirits, and cauſes bright gleams of Joy to break in upon the Heart, and chaſe away the whole load of depreſſed and melancholy Imaginations ſo effectually, that the Patients are ſuddenly reliev'd both in Body and Mind, and now enjoying perfect Health, free and lively Spirits, ſteady ſerene and gay Thoughts, ſtand as much amazed that they could be chain'd down to ſuch a diſmal way of Thinking, ſuch dreadful Fears, and dark Incumbrances, as before, they were hopeleſs of ever getting free from them.

In a Word, the Effect of this moſt Noble Elixir, in ſo ſuddenly and infallibly curing *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in Men, and the *Hyſterick Diſeaſe*, or *Vapours* in Women, in all their Shapes and Appearances, even after all other Remedies have proved fruitleſs, is inexpreſſible, as the vaſt Numbers of both Sexes who have been perfectly cured by it, with the utmoſt Satisfaction declare.

It occaſions no manner of Diſorder, is pleaſant to take, a few Drops of it are a Doſe, and is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, at 5s. a Bottle, with Directions.

EASY Remedy, for TWO Caſes.

OF Which, The Late Dr. Turner, (of the College of Phyſicians of London) in his Treatiſe on the Venereal Diſtemper, Page 73, Edit. 5. Says as follows:

For Perſons, Whom, I would not Put to CHARGES, for their Cure, of the Venereal Diſtemper, or a GLEET.

I have Wrote Numbers of Bills for them, to their Apothecaries, of One Little EASY Thing, to Cure them.

And, For which, I have Received Abundance of Thanks, in but a Few Days after they had Had it, Having been from One Dr. to Another, Harraſſed with Medicines, to no Purpoſe, Whereas, This Thing, Prſently Cured them, At Once.

With it, I very Lately Cured a Poliſh Man, who had Spent almoſt All he had, for Four Months, amongſt Doctors,

And, indeed, I have often Wondered, that ſo Few of Our Writers, have Taken Notice of this Noble Remedy,

There not being ANOTHER ſuch a Remedy, to Compare with it, in the World Again, for theſe Diſorders Inſomuch that Thoſe, who Know it, will Find it Do More, in ONE Day, than Other Remedies, in a Month. So that, Thoſe Perſons,

Who may be ALREADY UNDER CURE, if they have a Mind to Exchange a LONG Cure, for a Short One, and Tedious Medicines, for an EASY One, with the SAVING of CHARGES, They may Lay By all their Other Phyſick, they may have from their Doctor, and Cure Themſelves Eaſier with This.

ONE of the Above Apothecaries (keeping the Bill upon his File) conſtantly made Uſe of it, to Numbers of People, in Very BAD Venereal, and GLEET Caſes

And with ſuch Succeſs, that (As it Never Failed him) he Got a Podigious Deal of Money, as well as Credit, by it.

It may be carried in the Patient's Pocket, & Cures, ſo very EASILY, that No Manner of Living of the Perſon, can Betray them to be Under ſuch Circumſtances, to the Neareſt Friend, they Converſe with. For Such Perſons then, Already UNDER CURE, And, Who are Actually Uſing Any Venereal, or GLEET Remedies, from any Doctor whatever, And, May be Deſirous to Know What this Remedy is, to Make it, themſelves, and ſo SAVE CHARGES. The Preſcription of it, Which is of Only FOUR Little Eaſy Things (Always to be had) & Put Together for Uſe, in Two Minutes Time,

With Printed Directions Along with it, How a Perſon ſhall not Miſtake their Caſe, & ſo Delay their Cure, Deſirous (as Moſt are) to

Put off the EVIL DAY.

Is (To let it be Known) GIVEN here GRATIS.

(And it will be very READILY *Given*)

To All Perſons, RICH and POOR, that will but ſtep into the Shop, and Only Aſk for it, By the Diſguiſed Name of

The EASY Remedy.

In LONG-ACRE,

At Mr. BURCHELL's, The Sign of the

Famous ANODYNE NECKLACE,

For Children's TEETH, and Caſe of Knives, Cutlers and Great Toyſhop, Near Drury-Lane, —LONDON.

And, Glad they will Afterwards be, They Aſk'd for it.

Where, Are Alſo GIVEN GRATIS,

TWO HUNDRED Years *Travels*, Of A SHILLING.

And, The Eaſy Preſcriptions, For the Immediate Cures, Of A COUGH, a Cold, Short Breath, an AGUE, and ITCH.

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